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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 48.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 412.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.

OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3.50	5.00	8.00
2 "	5.00	8.00	10.00
3 "	8.00	10.00	17.00
4 Column	10.00	17.00	25.00
5 "	17.00	25.00	40.00
6 "	25.00	40.00	65.00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X signify
that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	11.55 a. m.	1.40 a. m.
" "	10.00 p. m.	3.30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.35 p. m.	5.25 a. m.
" "	10.30 "	3.35 p. m.
" "	9.55 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1.30 a. m.	12.00 m.
" "	7.20 "	6.00 a. m.
" "	3.25 p. m.	10.15 p. m.
" "	7.40 "	

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Monday, Dec. 1, 1879.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 4. No. 2.		No. 3. No. 1.
a. m. p. m.		a. m. p. m.
9.25 12.20	Muskegon.	6.25 3.05
8.25 11.47	Ferrysburg.	7.20 3.35
7.25 11.42	Grand Haven.	7.45 3.40
7.05 11.12	Piercen.	8.40 4.05
5.55 10.44	Holland.	9.55 4.35
5.25 10.25	Fillmore.	10.25 4.55
4.01 9.35	Allegan.	11.40 5.45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
E. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
W. BAUMGARTEL, Agent.
Holland, Mich.
Close connections made at Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo
Fl. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.

MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor
at Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.

PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.

TEN BYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent, Office in Kenyon & Van Patten's bank
Eight street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber, Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel.

Commission Merchants.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & First streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the
First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGES, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, &c.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. Van Den Bano's Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,
Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE, H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office
and barn on Market street. Everything first-
class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th
street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-1y

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines. cor. 10th & River street.

PAUELS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors
of *Pluggers Mills*; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills.) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Co-
10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHULLEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

ASH, H. L., Surgeon, Physician and Accouch-
eur. Office at his residence, Overysel, Mich.

LEDEBOER, F. S., City Physician and Surgeon;
office at residence, on Eighth street, near
Chi. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

MC CULLOCH THOS., Physician, Surgeon and
Accoucheur. Office, Van Patten's Drug Store,
Holland, Michigan.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth
Street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucheur.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street.

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m. 26-1y.

Photographer.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VANPEL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;
Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

TE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-
ket and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
H. DANGREMOND, N. G.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, Jan.
21, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

Special Notices.

A COMPLETE assortment of Spectacles to
suit the different qualities and ages of
sight, just received, at

J. O. DOESBURG'S DRUG STORE.

A FRESH supply of all kinds of candy
just received at L. T. KANTERS.

ENDORSED by the Faculty. The reputa-
tion of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has been
solely achieved on account of its merits.
Physicians prescribe it.

I wish to call the attention of the pub-
lic at large, and my patients in particular,
to the fact that I have removed my office
from the drug-store of Dr. R. A. Schouten
to the rooms formerly occupied by Dr.
Gee, in Vennema's building, on Eighth
street. A slate hangs on the door, upon
which orders can be written during my
absence from the office. Orders can also
be left at my residence, or at the late re-
sidence of my father. All orders will be
promptly attended to.

F. S. LEDEBOER, M. D.

HOLLAND, Nov. 11, 1879.

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people
are to-day dying from the effects of
Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result
of these diseases upon the masses of in-
telligent and valuable people is most alar-
ming, making life actually a burden instead
of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and
usefulness as it ought to be. There is no
good reason for this, if you will only throw
aside prejudice and skepticism, take the
advice of Druggists and your friends, and
try one bottle of Green's August Flower.
Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of
bottles of this medicine have been given
away to try its virtues, with satisfactory
results in every case. You can buy a
sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three
doses will relieve the worst case. Posi-
tively sold by all Druggists on the West-
ern Continent.

How to Get Sick.

Expose yourself day and night; eat too
much without exercise; work too hard
without rest; doctor all the time; take all
the vile nostrums advertised, and then you
will want to know

How to Get Well.

Which is answered in three words—Take
Hop Bitters! See other column.

SINCE I have noticed that some farmers
want to make it a practice to come into
the city and sell beef at reduced rates,
during the cold weather, I want to notify
my customers that I sell meat just as
cheap, and better beef, at wholesale, even
if they go down to three or four cents per
pound.

J. KUITE.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year
1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood
by everybody. From January 1 until December
31 will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the
English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all
the news of the world promptly, and presenting it
in the most intelligible shape—the shape that w
enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age
with the least expenditure of time. The greatest
interest to the greatest number—that is, the law
controlling its daily make-up. It now has a cir-
culation very much larger than that of any other
American newspaper, and enjoys an income which
it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for
the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions
of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE
SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort
from its columns, for they keep on buying and
reading it.

In its comment on men and affairs, THE SUN be-
lieves that the only guide of policy should be com-
mon sense, inspired by genuine American prin-
ciples and backed by honesty of purpose. For
this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolute-
ly independent of party, class, clique, organ-
ization, or interest. It is for all, but of none. It
will continue to prize what is good and reprobate
what is evil, taking care that its language is o
the point and plain, beyond the possibility of b-
ing misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives
that do not appear on the surface; it has no op-
inions to sell, save those which may be had by any
purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and
rascality even more than it hates unnecessary
words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores
the misdeeds of every species. It will continue
throughout the year 1880 to classify the f. at class,
instruct the second, and discountenance the third.
All honest men, with honest convictions, whether
sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN
makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends
and about its friends whenever occasion arises for
plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN
will be conducted during the year to come.
The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic
American can afford to close his eyes to public
affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the impor-
tance of the political events which it has in store,
or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part
of every citizen who desires to preserve the Govern-
ment that the founders gave us. The debates and
acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the
exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic
parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout
the country, the varying drift of public sentiment,
will all bear directly and effectively upon the twen-
ty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in No-
vember. Four years ago next November the will
of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was
thwarted by an abnormal conspiracy of the prom-
oters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices
they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in
1880? The past decade of years opens with a cor-
rupt, extravagant, and insolent Administration in-
trrenched at Washington. The SUN did some thing
toward dislodging the gang and breaking its power.
The same men are now intruding to restore
their leader and themselves to places from which
they were driven by the indignation of the people.
Will they succeed? The coming year will bring
the answers to these momentous questions. THE
SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they
are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and
fearlessly in their relations to expediency and
right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor
in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in gen-
eral things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights
of the people and the principles of the Constitution
against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to
write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time
entertaining history of 1880.

Our rate of subscription remains unchanged.
For the daily Sun, a four-page sheet of twenty-
eight columns, the price by mail, post-paid, is 55
cents a month, or \$6.50 a year; or, including
the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six
columns, the price is 65 cents a month, or
\$7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnish-
ed separately at \$1.00 a year, postage paid.
The price of the weekly SUN, eight pages, fifty-
six columns, is \$1 a year, postage paid. For clubs
of ten sending \$10 we will send an extra copy
free.

Address
I. W. ENGLAND,
44-6 Publisher of The Sun, New York City.
P. OTTE.

H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A. W. GILES & Co.

DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs

AND

BUFFALO ROBES.

Goods warranted first class. Cash and one
price only.

No. 27 MONROE STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

CALL AT THE

RESTAURANT

OF

WM. GELOOK,

No. 121 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS,
Mich., if you want Fine Cigars and Good
Liquors.

It is a rendezvous for Hollanders.

37-3mo.

For the Holland City News.

ANSWER TO MR. KEPPEL.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in the issue of
De Grondwet, of December 23d, ult., an
article entitled: "Een stem uit de Ge-
meente," by Mr. T. Keppel, elder in First
Reformed Church. In this the gentleman
makes a public arraignment of a judicatory
of the Reformed Church in America;
viz., the Rev. Classis of Michigan. Its
principles are called in question and con-
trasted unfavorably with those of the other
Western Classes. The writer presumes to
indicate the (to his mind) probable reason
why this Classis did not consider the sub-
ject of Free-Masonry, nor propose to "wit-
ness against it." Because, forsooth, two
of the members of the Classis belong to
that order, therefore we were afraid to
deal with it. This the writer does not
state broadly, but insinuates slyly and
sneeringly. He means to say, of course,
that the Classis was unfaithful, fearing
man rather than God.

Now I beg leave to call such an arraign-
ment of a body of ministers and elders,
unwarrantably presumptuous: coming as
it does from a single individual, upon his
own responsibility, and mere conjecture,
without positive grounds for his asser-
tions. As a member of that Reverend
Body I feel it my duty to resent the insult.
The Classis of Michigan was and is perfectly
capable of judging of the propriety of its
own actions, of knowing its own affairs and
the righteousness of its principles; and we
humbly claim, in spite of Mr. Keppel's
ungracious sneer, that we are bold enough
and faithful enough to perform whatever
duty presents itself before us.

But I pass this matter by, to come to
a more serious offence on the part of Mr.
Keppel. He professes to quote from an
address delivered by the Rev. J. W.
Beardslee, (a member, and Stated Clerk of
the Classis of Michigan,) at a picnic held
by Free-Masons in St. Joseph County, last
summer. Mr. Keppel states that Mr.
Beardslee used the following language:
"Free-Masonry is the grandest system by
means of which we can attain a higher
life." (Mr. K. makes another quotation,
which needs no noticing here, since it re-
fers to the influence of Free-Masonry upon
society.) By the alleged quotation we
have repeated, Mr. Keppel evidently
means to indicate that the Rev. Mr.
Beardslee places Free-Masonry above the
Church of Christ. He thus means to
place Rev. Mr. Beardslee before the pub-
lic as having been guilty of blaspheming
Christ.

I got into my possession and read to-
day, the correct report of Rev. J. W.
Beardslee's address in a St. Joseph County
paper. And after reading that address, I
am prepared to take the following strong
and positive ground. I distinctly and
positively and deliberately assert that the
Rev. Mr. Beardslee did not make use of
the words quoted by Mr. Keppel, either in
his letter, or in his spirit. I challenge
Mr. Keppel to prove that the Rev. J. W.
Beardslee did make use of that language,
or sought to convey the idea Mr. Keppel
charges upon him, by quoting his words
as he (K.) does. I challenge Mr. Keppel
to prove it from the report of the said ad-
dress in the "Advertiser and Mercury," of
Constantine, Mich., in its issue of August
23, 1879. Or if he can establish the fact
that this particular report is spurious or
incorrect, I challenge Mr. Keppel to
prove his charge against Rev. Mr. Beards-
lee, from any other source, or sources,
proven to be indisputably correct. It is
due to Rev. Mr. Beardslee, to the Classis
of Michigan, to the Reformed Church and
her Ministry, that Mr. Keppel bring for-
ward proof positive of so awful an accusa-
tion. And Mr. Keppel owes it to himself
no less. If Mr. Keppel fails to bring for-
ward the positive proof so justly de-
manded, he must hold himself liable to
being himself arraigned before the proper
church-courts, for bringing false accusa-
tion against the Rev. Mr. Beardslee,
amounting to slander.

I bring this matter before the public re-
luctantly, and only because Mr. Keppel
has himself courted publicity in his charges.
I have requested the use of this pa-
per's columns, because the matter involves
those who do not understand the Dutch
language. I shall also furnish a trans-
lated copy of this reply for the paper in
which Mr. Keppel published his article.

I am, sir, yours respectfully,
DANIEL VAN PELT,
Pastor of 21 Reformed Church and member of
Classis of Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 3d, 1880.

THE World's opinion: "There appears
to be a fine field in Maine for an enter-
prising soothing-syrup manufacturer."

The Manufacture of Slate-Pencils.

The process of making slate-pencils is
thus described by *The American Stationer*:
Broken slate from the slate-quarries is put
in a mortar run by steam, and pounded
into the hopper of a mill, which runs into
a "bolting-machine," where it is "bolted,"
the finer almost impalpable, flour that
results being taken to a mixing tub, where
a small quantity of steatite flour, similarly
manufactured, is added, together with
other materials, the whole being made into
a stiff dough. This dough is kneaded
thoroughly into passing it several times
between iron rollers. Then it is conveyed
to a table, where it is made into "charges"
—that is, short cylinders, four or five inches
thick, and containing some eight or
twelve pounds each. Four of these are
placed in a strong iron chamber, or
"retort," with a changeable nozzle so as
to regulate the size of the pencil, and sub-
jected to tremendous hydraulic pressure,
under which the composition is pushed
through the nozzle in a long cord, like a
slender snake sliding out of a hole, and
passes over a sloping table, slit at right
angles with the cords to give passage to a
knife which cuts them into lengths. They
are then laid on boards to dry, and after
a few hours are removed to sheets of cor-
rugated zinc, the corrugations serving to
prevent the pencils from warping during
the process of baking, to which they are
next subjected in a kiln, into which super-
heated steam is introduced in pipes, the
temperature being regulated according to
the requirements of the article exposed to
its influence. From the kiln the articles
go to the finishing and packing room,
where the ends are thrust for a second
under rapidly-revolving emery wheels,
and were drawn neatly and smoothly
pointed ready for use.

The Reward of Bravery.

The Bennett medal for 1878 for the fir-
man who has performed the most meritor-
ious and daring act was presented to Cap-
tain Daniel J. Meagher, of Hook and Lad-
der No. 3, at Fire Headquarters on Satur-
day. The occasion on which Captain
Meagher displayed the courage for which
he is now honored was on the 2d of May,
1878. Fire was discovered on the upper
floors of No. 28 East Fourteenth street.
Captain Meagher with his command was
in front of the building in less than two
minutes from the time when the alarm was
sounded, and on his arrival saw a woman
hanging partly out of the fourth-story
window. He ordered a forty-two foot lad-
der to be placed against the building, but
it proved to be about ten feet too short.
He then ordered it to be placed on the
highest step of the front stoop. Fireman
Flood ascended the ladder, but when he
reached the top found it still too short. At
this point Flood injured his foot. Cap-
tain Meagher then ordered several of his
men to hold the ladder erect and away from
the house. He then ascended, and stand-
ing on the top step but one, forty-two
feet from the ground, told the woman to
drop into his arms. She did so, and he
caught her with one arm, holding fast to
the other, and then passed the woman
down to Firman Flood.—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Popular Medical Science.

Clem Berry, the sable philosopher of
Carson, spent a few days in this city, last
week. He was sorry to find his old friend
Marcus Aurelius Johnson, confined to his
bed when he called.

"Why, Marcus, what on erl's de matter
wid ju?"

"Dunno, Clem, dunno 'actly. Doc
Bronson sez de disease hasn't gone long
'nuf ter make c'rect doggy-noes of it, but
he believes it's de roomytism or de new-
ralgy."

"Well, if dat's what the matter, I jes
know how ter fix you. Seen lots of it
ered down dar in Carson. Dar was
Guv'nor Kinkead, an' old Zasher Bab-
cock, an' Farmer Treadway, an' a lot o'
dem kind of fellers—all had de roomytism,
or de newralgy, or some oter mighty re-
liable disease of de same gin'ral nature—
an

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE Postmaster at New York has been instructed by Postmaster General Key to refuse the payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters addressed to certain firms in Broad and Wall streets, purporting to be engaged in stock brokerage. The extraordinary demand for stock in the Edison Electric Light Company continues. One of the largest holders was offered \$800,000 for 200 shares, but refused to sell for less than \$1,000,000. These shares cost him a few months ago \$60,000.

THE annual statistics of the trade of Baltimore show an increase in the value of exports over 1878 of \$28,480,000. The imports, on the other hand, decreased \$7,580,000. The receipts of wheat increased 12,500,000 bushels, and of corn 5,000,000 bushels. The transaction of the Clearing House show an increase of \$94,000,000.

DURING 1879 there were in New York 460 failures, with liabilities amounting to \$16,383,932. Parnell and Dillon, the Irish land-reform agitators, have arrived at New York.

CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, the well-known Irish agitator, arrived at New York on the 2d inst. An enthusiastic reception was tendered him. A lively disturbance was created on the New York Produce Exchange, on the 2d inst, when statistics of articles dealt in were posted in cents. The provision men tore down the tables of receipts, and the grain men refused to do business. The Board of Managers decided, some weeks ago, to adopt the cental system on the 1st of January, but the scheme received bitter opposition from the firm among members.

THE death of Bishop Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is announced. He died at the residence of his mother, in Malden, Mass., after an illness of several weeks. He was conscious to the last, and died surrounded by his family (a son and daughter) and clergymen prominent in the church. Bishop Haven was 59 years old. Parnell, the Irish agitator, addressed an assembly of 8,000 people in Madison Square Garden, New York. He appealed for contributions of money to be applied for two purposes, the contributor to elect as between the two: viz: the alleviation of present distress growing out of the famine in Ireland, and the promotion of the political movement having for its object the obtaining of permanent relief at the hands of the British Government.

THE WEST.

ROBERT C. WRIGHT, a prominent Chicago merchant, and member of the firm of Wright & Tyrrell, is dead.

EMERY, editor of a Sunday paper at Leavenworth, Kan., who some years ago shot and seriously wounded D. R. Anthony, was killed a few days ago, in a saloon, by his partner in business. At Alliance, Ohio, on New Year's day, a party of eight boys skating fell through the ice. Three were drowned—Harry Coste, Charles Dorman and Charles Rankin.

THE value of the mineral product of California, Utah, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Dakota during 1878 is placed at \$72,688,888.

DURING the first business day of the new year, the Chicago bank clearings footed up a grand total of \$12,300,000, being the largest day's clearings on record in that city. G. M. Berry, bookkeeper for the Sheriff of San Francisco, is a defaulter to the amount of \$20,000. He was a dabbler in stocks.

DISPATCHES from the West state that Gen. Hatch, of the Ute commission, left Lake City for Fort Garland on the 2d inst., having experienced no trouble since parting with the Indians at Cline's rancho except from the snow. He believes that Ouray was sincere in all his negotiations and that the murderers would have been surrendered on demand if they had not been convinced that the people of Colorado intended to lynch them before trial. The Utes have all left Los Pinos and no further developments are expected until the chiefs now visiting Washington have returned. A Washington telegram of the 4th inst. says: "Ex-Gov. Hunt, of Colorado, last night received a dispatch confirming the story already darkly hinted at—namely, that the females captured by the Utes were outraged by their Indian captors. The Pueblo (Col.) Chief of New Year's day contained a card, signed by Mrs. Meeker, in which the crime is charged upon the Utes."

THE mortality among the negro emigrants from North Carolina who lately arrived in Indianapolis is very great. Sixteen or eighteen of the 100 in that city died last week of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

THE Cairo and Vincennes railroad was sold at public sale by the Master in Chancery of the United States Court at Springfield, Ill., last week, to satisfy a judgment rendered in favor of the bondholders. The road was purchased by Joseph Drexel and Charles E. Tracey, trustees of the English bondholders, for the sum of \$2,000,000.

THE SOUTH.

A LARGE party of colored people arrived at Washington last week from North Carolina, and left for Indiana. They were comfortably clad, and had a large quantity of baggage, including household effects. All had purchased through tickets before starting on their exodus. At Calif creek, Seaway county, Ark., the boiler of Benjamin Taylor's saw-mill exploded, killing instantly his son-in-law, Wade Campbell, Wade Griffin, Kennedy and Burt Woodard.

THE contract for the construction of the Texas-Pacific railroad from Fort Worth to El Paso, a distance of 750 miles, has been signed. United States Senator Houston, of Alabama, died lately at his home in Athens.

A PLEASANT feature of Gen. Grant's tour through the South was his cordial reception by the people of the little city of Fernandina, Fla. He was escorted by a committee headed by Gen. W. G. M. Davis, an officer in the Confederate service, to the City Hall, which had been nicely decorated with bunting and semi-tropical plants. A large crowd of citizens, principally colored, had assembled. Gen. Davis delivered a speech of welcome, expressing the hope that this visit would result in further uniting the people of all sections, and stating that all the South held the General in good esteem as their friend. In reply Gen. Grant said:

GEN. DAVIS and CITIZENS OF FLORIDA: It affords me great pleasure to visit this State, which I do now for the first time. I am greatly pleased with the little I have seen of it thus far, and with the cordiality of its citizens, who have welcomed me most warmly. I am very glad to see you all. In the tour of the world which I have made I saw only that which strengthened me in my love of country, and every section of it from Florida to Maine. The freedom and liberty which you enjoy

here cannot be realized by the people of the Old World. Referring to the report which he made in 1866, he said that he believed then that the South acted in good faith, but he said then and sees now they were misled and driven into a course which produced results now so greatly regretted by all. It was not, however, their fault. Concluding, he said:

We are now a united people, and no one more desires that we may continue so, or will do more to accomplish that result, than myself. Three cheers were then given by the crowd for Gen. Grant, and three for Gen. Sheridan.

GENERAL.

GEN. GRANT and party left Washington on the evening of Dec. 30 for the South and Cuba and Mexico. The entire party on the trip consists of Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan, and Mrs. McKinley and Miss Felt, of Galena.

THE New York Public compares December, 1879, with December, 1878, and also compares the two years. The comparison shows that the volume of business has increased at every city except San Francisco and Providence, and at the latter the gains for the last two months have nearly overcome the losses of all the other months of the year.

TWO YOUNG Americans, George Green, of Texas, and Frank Centre, of Boston, were in a mail coach near Guanajuato, Mexico, when it was attacked by a band of thirty robbers with Winchester rifles. These young men fought the whole band, killed five, and wounded several, compelling the others to retreat. Green was slightly wounded. The work of taking the census will begin shortly. Gen. Walker, the Superintendent, has his list of Supervisors almost complete—one for each of the 158 census districts into which the country has been divided.

ELEVEN survivors of the foundered steamer Borussia reached Baltimore, the other day, on the Italian bark that picked them out 250 miles off the Azores. The steamer foundered Dec. 23, and the rescued men rode out some very heavy weather in a life-boat, and were constantly menaced by sharks.

A DAY'S casualties: An explosion in a celluloid factory at Newark, N. J., killed four men and fatally injured two others; the mailboat between Freeport and Pensacola, Fla., exploded a boiler, killing the Captain and one other and mortally scalding the engineer; the Turner Hall, in East Fourth street, New York, was destroyed by fire, and four people suffocated, several others who jumped from the windows sustaining serious injuries; at La Crosse, Wis., August Talbot, a quartermaster, brought a five-pound can of powder downstairs and placed it on a table near a lamp for use early in the morning, whereupon an explosion took place, terribly burning eight persons who were sitting around the table.

THE adoption of the cental system has been received with so much hostility by the New York Produce Exchange that the Board of Managers has resolved to recommend a postponement of the experiment until the necessary national and State legislation can be obtained, and the principal commercial exchanges agree upon a time for its simultaneous adoption.

POLITICAL.

SEVERAL wagon-loads of arms and ammunition were removed from the arsenal at Bangor to Augusta, Me., on the 30th ult. In response to the protests of a committee of safety Gov. Garcelon said he had ordered the transfer for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the people of Bangor. He would not call out the military unless forced to do so by disturbances which the police cannot control. The Fusionists held a meeting at Portland in the evening, at which Congressmen Murch and Ladd made speeches approving the acts of the Governor and Council.

THE Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee has determined upon Feb. 4 as the date of the Republican State Convention. This action is interpreted as a blow to the hopes of Senator Blaine regarding the Pennsylvania delegation. It is believed to mean Grant. A dispatch from Providence, R. I., says: "Gov. Van Zandt has reconsidered his previous decision to accept the Russian mission, and has declined principally on account of inadequate salary. Gen. Burnside, who was also tendered the position, declined for the same reason."

GOV. CORNELL, of New York, was inaugurated in the new Capitol at Albany, on New Year's day. Chief Justice Appleton, of Maine, summoned all the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to assemble in Bangor to consider the questions propounded by Gov. Garcelon, and the court met on the 2d inst.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Indianapolis on the 17th of June. FOLLOWING is the call for the National Republican Convention:

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, Wednesday, the 24 day of June next, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice President at the next election.

Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominee of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional district, four at large from each State, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman. THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

A WASHINGTON telegram says: "Prominent Democratic politicians who have recently returned from New York say that the belief is growing there that Horatio Seymour would not only accept the Democratic Presidential nomination, but that he really is a candidate for it. The interview which was recently telegraphed all over the country is regarded as an indication that Horatio Seymour would accept the Democratic nomination if tendered him with unanimity. The attitude of Senator Kernan, Seymour's intimate friend, is referred to as strengthening this belief." Col. Tom Keogh, Secretary of the Republican Campaign Committee, expresses the opinion that Senator Blaine will receive the nomination if Gen. Grant does not.

A CLEVELAND paper has interviewed 100 of the most prominent Republicans of that city as to the choice for President. Of these seventy-two are emphatic in their choice. Thirty-four of these latter are for Grant, nineteen for Sherman, and nineteen for Blaine. The rest are mostly indifferent as to which of the three is nominated; while several are for Garfield, one for Brewster, and one for Conkling. Several were outspoken against Grant under any circumstances.

WASHINGTON.

SMALL-POX has become so prevalent at Washington as to excite alarm on the part of the dwellers there. The palatial residences of ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the less finest private mansions at the capital, has been partially destroyed by fire. A letter from Secretary Sherman to Senator Morrill on the subject of refunding is now made public. The Secretary states that a total of \$772,761.70 of United States bonds will become due and redeemable between now and the 1st day of July, 1881, and as it is plain that such an amount cannot be paid off within the next eighteen months he has recommended that authority be granted for refunding those bonds at 4 per cent. He

believes the present time to be particularly advantageous for carrying out such a refunding plan, but has no faith at all in the practicability of Fernando Wood's scheme of refunding at 3 1/2 per cent. interest, as he is certain that bonds bearing that rate of interest could not be sold at par.

THE following is a statement of United States currency outstanding at the end of the year:

Old demand notes.....	\$ 61,850
Legal-tender notes, all issues.....	346,631,916
One-year notes of 1869.....	47,825
Two-year notes of 1869.....	13,690
Two-year coupon notes of 1869.....	232,570
Compound-interest notes.....	15,674,308
Fractional currency, all issues.....	5,674,308
Total.....	\$392,754,069

THE returns of the Bureau of Statistics, which show the gold values of the exports and imports of the United States, have been tabulated to Nov. 1. They show an enormous excess of exports, commencing with January, 1878, and continuing without intermission. The following table shows the excess of exports for each month. It will be seen that there was a larger balance in our favor in 1878 than there is now:

1878	1879
January.....	\$23,539,329
February.....	25,898,554
March.....	55,348,872
April.....	94,647,036
May.....	91,822,767
June.....	108,831,981
July.....	115,036,611
August.....	124,689,960
September.....	140,279,359
October.....	161,492,236
November.....	201,469,938
December.....	209,314,529

The consolidated report of the receipts from internal revenue for the five months ending Dec. 30, 1879, shows an aggregate increase compared with the same period last year of \$1,315,672.

THE monthly debt statement, issued on the 1st inst., is as follows:

Six per cent. bonds.....	\$273,400,550
Five per cent. bonds.....	508,440,350
Four and a half per cent. bonds.....	250,000,000
Four per cent. bonds.....	750,490,550
Reunding certificates.....	2,55,400
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000

Total coin bonds.....	\$1,786,686,820
Matured debt.....	14,691,925
Legal-tender notes.....	346,742,306
Certificates of deposit.....	10,245,000
Fractional currency.....	15,674,308
Gold and silver certificates.....	21,050,010

Total without interest.....	\$ 207,911,679
Total debt.....	\$2,195,000,455
Total interest.....	24,691,353
Cash in treasury.....	207,983,943

Debtless cash in the treasury.....	\$2,011,708,504
Decrease during December.....	4,251,217
Decrease since June 30, 1879.....	15,408,751
CURRENT LIABILITIES.....	201,718
Interest due and unpaid.....	14,691,925
Debt on which interest has ceased.....	991,660
Interest thereon.....	10,245,000
Gold and silver certificates.....	21,050,010
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.....	10,245,000
Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1880.....	158,307,590

Total.....	\$ 207,983,943
AVAILABLE ASSETS.....	207,983,943
Cash in treasury.....	207,983,943
Bonds issued to Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding.....	64,633,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid.....	1,938,705
Interest paid by United States.....	43,712,450
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.....	13,620,474

THE sub-committee of the House Military Committee, of which Gen. Joe Johnston is Chairman, has matured a bill for the reorganization of the army. It provides for a reduction of the staff officers, and for an increase of the enlisted men to 25,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, in the Supreme Court of the United States, last week, denied the motion of Senator Edmunds to take up the legal-tender case out of its regular order. He added that the court would refuse to grant motions to advance cases involving important constitutional questions so long as they could not be heard before a full bench.

FOREIGN.

AS THE King and Queen of Spain were driving through the gate of the Royal Palace in Madrid, a few evenings ago, a young man dressed as a workman fired a shot from a revolver at the royal carriage, but his aim was bad, and nobody was hurt. The would-be assassin, who is a mere boy, was arrested. It having been reported that the Czar had ordered the nobles to divide their property among the peasants in Russia, and those on the lands of Count Schouvaloff seeing no signs of the grand divide in their case, a large number of them attacked the castle of that diplomatist, near St. Petersburg, and sacked it.

THE official report of the North British railway in regard to the terrible calamity from the break in the Tay bridge says: "The falling girders made a very clean break from the portion standing. Almost the only signs of smash are the ends of the rails on which the trains ran, which are torn asunder. The rails remaining are wrenched out of their chairs for a few yards." The British newspapers are unanimous in demanding that a searching inquiry be made into the cause of the accident.

GEN. SIR EVELLYN WOOD, who figured in the Zulu war, will accompany ex-Empress Eugenie to South Africa on her mournful visit to the spot where her son was killed.

UNUSUAL precautions are now taken by the Russian Czar to protect himself from bodily harm. His Winter Palace in St. Petersburg is protected by a continuous chain of policemen. Upon the rare occasions when the Emperor drives out, he is surrounded by a numerous escort, and the route is cleared of carriages and horsemen. A dispatch from Czar says the military commission has recommended to the Czar that ten of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. One was proved to have killed Jenkins, Secretary of Maj. Cavagnari's Embassy.

REPORTS from every county in England show that last year's crops were the poorest gathered in that country in ten years. Out of the 429 returns as to wheat only four represent the yield as up to the average. Fresh disturbances are reported in Ireland. In Galway county the peasants and police came into collision, and in Mayo county an agent who undertook the eviction of a tenant was set upon and severely beaten.

A Parrot Scattering Railroad Passengers.

At the Henry House, Meadville, there is a parrot which is a source of great annoyance to train-men. When it sees a freight train coming it will yell at the top of its voice: "Switch off! Switch off!" The enunciation is so distinct that it not infrequently happens that the train will be switched off to avoid a supposed danger. The same bird, when it sees a passenger train, will yell, "All aboard!" and thereby cause a scattering among the passengers, who, after sitting in the cars for ten or fifteen minutes, will discover that they have been sold.—Pittsburgh Leader.

CROP REPORTS.

WINTER WHEAT.

The December crop report of the Department of Agriculture states that the preliminary investigation points to an increase of 12 per cent in area sown in winter-wheat. The only States reporting a decline are Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, in which the united wheat area did not exceed that of some counties of the Northwest. All the other States show an increase, especially in spring wheat. In the States of the Northwest the winter wheat acreage, however, is small, and hence their increase, even of a very high ratio, does not add materially to the breadth sown in the country; but many large winter-wheat States report a great enlargement: New York, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan, each 7 per cent; Texas and Tennessee, 10; Kentucky and Indiana, 14; Missouri, 10; Kansas and Oregon, 20, and Illinois, 22. There are quite general complaints of the ravages of the Hessian fly in the early-sown crops, and of drought hindering the germination in that later sown. Yet the crop starts out, on the whole, under prospects considerably above the average, especially in the large winter-wheat States.

TOBACCO.

Final reports have not sensibly changed the November estimate of this crop. The total product of the country is within a small percentage of that of 1878, the gain being chiefly in Kentucky, Tennessee and Connecticut; and the most serious loss is in Ohio and Missouri. As a whole, the quality is but slightly better than that of last year's crop, although the improvement is quite marked in several States. The total crop of 1879 is estimated at 384,050,650 pounds, valued at \$21,545,591, against 392,546,700 pounds, valued at \$22,137,428, in 1878.

POTATOES.

Returns of this crop made Nov. 1 are confirmed by the report of December. The total product of the country is estimated at 304,253,000 bushels this year, against 413,578,000 bushels in 1878. The price, as returned on the 1st of the month, averaged 33.2 cents per bushel, against 24.6 last year at the same time, making the total valuation this year, \$120,855,000 against \$101,945,000 in 1878.

WINTER RYE.

The area in winter rye has fallen off about 3 per cent. from last year. New England, States north of the Ohio river, and the Pacific States equal, or slightly enlarge, their last year's acreage. Texas is the only one of the Gulf States in which this crop is of sufficient importance to attract attention. It reports an increase of 19 per cent. Other sections report diminished breadth. The falling off in the Southern inland States is fully one-fifth. The condition of the crop is about the average on the whole, being above the average in a majority of the States reporting it.

HAY.

The hay crop is about 10 per cent less than that of 1878. New England and the Gulf States have slightly increased their product, but all the other sections have declined. The heaviest loss is in Southern inland States, which, taken together, have fallen off 27 per cent. The drought in this section has fallen with especial severity upon the grass crop. The same disastrous influence has been felt in the States north of the Ohio, where the loss is 20 per cent, and the South Atlantic States, where it amounts to 17 per cent. The Middle States, the largest hay-producing region of the country, fall off 9 per cent. In the remaining sections the losses have been much less, the Pacific States falling off but 1 per cent. The average price of hay is about \$9.24 per ton, against \$7.21 in 1878. The aggregate value will be over \$325,000,000, against \$285,543,752 last year.

A Remarkable Case.

A San Francisco printer, who has been deaf for thirty years, now hears as well as anybody. Seven weeks ago he was troubled with pains in his head while he was setting type. He described these symptoms to his physician, who, having long made a specialty of paralytic diseases, conceived the idea that the deafness of his patient might be the result of paralysis. The printer refused to be treated, saying that he had spent all the money he had ever earned in useless endeavors to have his deafness removed, and did not care to make any further attempts in that direction. But when the doctor offered to treat him six months, if necessary, free of charge, he consented to the proposition. A species of liniment was applied to his throat and ears. He was given a mixture for gargling and supplied with a little medicine for internal use. This course of treatment was continued for two or three days before any effect became apparent. Previous to this time he had been so deaf that the discharge of a cannon within a few feet of him did not disturb him. One morning he was awakened by a sound—the first he had heard for thirty years. He was delighted with joy. He dressed himself, kissed the landlady, shook hands with the landlord, and slapped his fellow-boarders on the shoulder. It was some time before he could explain the cause of his ecstasy. He pointed to his ears. He tried to speak, but the organs of speech, inactive for so many years, could not do his bidding. At last he made himself understood to the amazed bystanders, and they knew that his noisy rejoicing was occasioned by a partial restoration of his hearing. Since that time the physician has continued his wonderful treatment, and the deafness of his patient is gradually disappearing.

A Miser's Miserable Life and Death.

Hugh McGlinn, proprietor of the Rhode Island livery stable, on Fourth street, died Tuesday afternoon, aged 60 years. The deceased left behind him an estate valued at over \$200,000. McGlinn, it is stated, acquired his large fortune by leading an extremely penurious existence, and denying himself even the common necessities of life. He occupied himself in the most menial employments about his establishment, and he devoted himself to the making and hoarding of money. For years he occupied a loft in his stable, where he died. He was unable to read or write, and was obliged to intrust the management of his business to an agent. In his last illness he refused to pay a physician to

attend him, unless he would guarantee a cure. He left a will bequeathing the whole of his estate to his wife, who, with his daughters, is earning a living in Rhode Island as a domestic servant. He separated from his wife a number of years ago because she bought a silk dress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE MAINE COUNT.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, Justices. Following is a synopsis of the answer of the Justices of the Maine Supreme Court to the series of interrogations submitted to them by Gov. Garcelon:

1. The Governor and Council have no authority to order a new election when no proper return is made. The House may seat members who have in fact been elected, even if no return at all is made to the Secretary of State. A Representative is not to be deprived of his seat because municipal officers have failed to do their duty.

2. The constitution calls for returns which shall be regular in all essential particulars, and which truly represent the facts they purport to set forth. But much of the constitutional requirements is merely directory.

3. While towns may have seven Selectmen, most of them have but three, and the signature of two of these is sufficient. In the case of Boards of Aldermen, a majority of a quorum, though not a majority of the whole, is competent to act.

4. It is immaterial whether the returns from a city show the vote by wards or not. It is not necessary that each candidate's name should be on the returns, provided that the votes returned as scattering, however added or subtracted, do not affect the result. Votes returned as scattering may have had that word printed on them for all the Governor and Council know. Where a plurality elects, an election is not to be defeated because the whole number of ballots is erroneously stated, or not stated at all.

5. Returns are not valid unless signed by the Town or City Clerk, but a Deputy Clerk or Clerk pro tem. would answer the purpose.

6. The Governor and Council must act on the basis of the returns as they are sent to the Secretary of State. If they purport to be made, signed and sealed in open meeting, the Governor and Council have no right to ascertain whether they were so made or not.

7. If returns are signed by two Selectmen, the Governor and Council are not to inquire whether the town had but two Selectmen or not. The signatures would be enough in certain cases, and the presumption is in favor of the return.

8. A person not a citizen may be a Selectman de facto, and bind the town as completely as if he were a Selectman de jure. So far as the public are concerned the acts of a de facto officer are as valid as those of a de jure officer.

9. In the case of marked ballots, Selectmen have the right to reject them when offered, but the statute forbids the rejection of a ballot after it has been received into the ballot-box. The Selectmen have no business to report the matter of marked ballots to the Governor and Council, and the latter have no right to pay any attention to such report or reference.

10. There can be no ground for rejecting the word "ditto" or "do" or disregarding the dots or marks that are in common use as their substitutes.

11. The Governor and Council have no right to reject returns on the ground that they are not genuine, unless objection in writing is presented to them declaring that any or all the signatures are not genuine, or that the return had been altered since it was made; then notice should be given to the parties interested, and in investigating the case the Governor and Council should be governed by the usual rules of evidence.

12. In case of duplicated returns, both in proper form, the first received must be the basis of the action of the Governor and Council. If defective, they can be corrected according to the statutes. Returns must have their full effect if they are intelligible, in spite of trivial irregularities.

The Young Idea Trying to Shoot.

The traditional young idea has been trying to shoot in an unconventional way from the benches of the North Attleboro (Mass.) Grammar School. A timid lad lately left his seat in extreme trepidation, and, being reprimanded sharply by the teacher, gave this succinct explanation: "I can't sit there and have a seven-shooter pointed at me." The boy who was accused asserted that it was only a pasteboard pistol, but when his breeches pockets were searched the lie was crammed down his throat. The seven-shooter was there, with every chamber loaded.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEVERS.....	\$6 35	@ 10 25
HOGS.....	4 85	@ 5 40
COTTON.....	12 1/2	@ 13 1/2
WHEAT—Superior.....	5 60	@ 5 85
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 52	@ 1 59
CORN—Western Mixed.....	60	@ 64
OATS—Mixed.....	51	@ 52
RYE—Western.....	94	@ 95
PORK—Mess.....	13 62 1/2	@ 12 75
LAND.....	7 1/2	@ 8

BEVERS—Choice Graded Steers.....	4 70	@ 5 25
Cows and Heifers.....	3 30	@ 3 50
Medium to Fair.....	4 00	@ 4 35
HOGS.....	3 75	@ 4 80
WHEAT—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	6 50	@ 7 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 75	@ 6 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	1 31	@ 1 32
OATS—No. 2 Spring.....	1 15	@ 1 16
CORN—No. 2.....	40	@ 41
OATS—No. 2.....	24	@ 25
RYE—No. 2.....	80	@ 81
BARLEY—No. 2.....	59	@ 60
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	28	@ 29
EGGS—Fresh.....	18	@ 20
PORK—Mess.....	13 25	@ 13 50
LAND.....	7 1/2	@ 8

MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 31	@ 1 32
No. 2.....	1 30	@ 1 31
CORN—No. 2.....	39	@ 40
OATS—No. 2.....	35	@ 36
RYE—No. 1.....	79	@ 80
BARLEY—No. 2.....	77	@ 78
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Fall.....	1 36	@ 1 37
CORN—Mixed.....	36	@ 37
OATS—No. 2.....	36	@ 37
RYE.....	81	@ 82
PORK—Mess.....	18 25	@ 18 50
LARD.....	7 14	@ 7 15

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

SCRIBNER & Co. are said to have offered Ruskin \$400 for a short article on the Cathedral of St. Mark's, at Venice, and \$1,000 to Browning, the poet. Both refused the work.

THE committee appointed by the Governor of New Hampshire to investigate the cattle disease in that State reports that it is not pleuro-pneumonia, but that it was induced by local causes, and is not contagious.

THE extent to which Nihilism is undermining the empire in Russia, and the terror which its secret operations inspire, is disclosed by St. Petersburg dispatches announcing that it is proposed to decree especial penalties for the punishment of those who propagate Nihilist doctrines in the army.

THE active sympathy of rich residents of New York was aroused by the pitiful story of one Howard, who, having been arrested for theft, claimed that he was forced to the commission of the crime in order to procure bread for his starving family. When his story was made public the Howards were nearly killed with kindness, but it turns out that the chap was a thief, whose picture ornamented the rogues' gallery.

It has just been learned that if the Afghan rebels had whipped the British they would have stipulated, as a basis of peace, the return of the English to India, a promise that the Ameer should be restored, and that two officers of the army should be delivered to them as hostages for the fulfillment of the pledges. The sweeping victories of the British deprived the mutineers of an opportunity to present this cheerful proposition to the invaders.

BAZAINE, of the unfortunate history, is now a man without a country. The glory of his Mexican campaign, successful so far as he was concerned, was wiped out by the surrender of Metz. Sentenced to be shot as a traitor, MacMahon spared him his life, but condemned him to prison, whence he escaped through the devotion of his wife. Now he asks permission to visit France to settle some military affairs, but it is denied him. Life is very dear, but it would have been better for Bazaine had he perished at Metz or in Mexico.

A WRITER in the New York Medical Journal, a few months ago, under the head of "Gun-shot Wounds," mentioned by way of illustration that he was in Yokohama, Japan, at the same time that Mr. Seward was there on his trip around the world, a short time before his death. The writer had occasion to examine Seward's jaw as a dentist, and found that the part of the lower jaw injured by the assassin's blow was in such a condition that it was useless for mastication. Dr. Gunning, who performed the operation on the wounded jaw of the Secretary in 1865, took umbrage at this publication, and sued for \$25,000 for libel.

WHEN "Thad" Stevens was a young lawyer in the Pennsylvania courts, he once lost his case by what he considered a wrong ruling of the Judge. Disgusted, he banged his law books on the table, picked up his hat and started for his mouth. The Judge, feeling that his dignity was assailed, rose impressively and said: "Mr. Stevens!" Mr. Stevens stopped, turned and bowed deferentially. "Mr. Stevens," said the Judge, "do you intend by such conduct to express your contempt for this court?" And Stevens, with mock seriousness, answered: "Express my contempt for this court? No, sir! I was trying to conceal it, your Honor?"

A WASHINGTON correspondent recalls the generally-forgotten fact that to Mrs. Langdon, of New Hampshire, whose husband was a member of Congress, are the ladies indebted for permission to listen to the debates and proceedings of that body. They had been originally excluded from the galleries, but when the famous Jay treaty was brought home there were heated debates in the House for and against its ratification. One night at a party Mrs. Langdon expressed her regret to Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, that she could not hear the arguments, and especially his speeches. Mr. Ames gallantly replied that he knew of no reason why

ladies should not be permitted to hear the debates. "Then," said Mrs. Langdon, "if you will let me know when you next intend to speak, I will make up a party of ladies, and we will go and hear you." It was done, and the galleries have always since been graced by their presence.

SCANT respect was shown the memory of Nathan Hale, the American, who during the war of the Revolution, perished on a British scaffold as a spy, but for Major Andre a monument is erected by a snobbish American. Andre is represented as a pattern of the virtues, who happened to be caught in one of meanest transactions of the war, and strung up for his part in the business. He was young, adventurous and well connected, but, if a recently published letter, written at the time of the British occupation of Philadelphia, states the truth, he lacked the honesty of even a Hessian. He was quartered at the house of Dr. Franklin, to whose care some very valuable books had been sent from France for the Philosophical Society, and he carried them off in spite of the remonstrances of an Italian who represented to him the chivalric conduct of Gen. Kuyphausen, of the Hessians, who, occupying Gen. Cadwalader's house, scrupulously returned all the property which he had carefully scheduled, even to the wine in the cellar, and paid for the use of the house. The man who proposed to steal an American fort, through the treachery of a General, wouldn't hesitate to commit the larceny of a few books.

THE case of Cashier Barron, the Treasurer of the Dexter (Me.) Savings Bank, is once more thrust into public notice. It may be remembered that on the evening of Feb. 22, 1878, he was found, gagged and dying, in the vault of his bank. Much ado was made about the matter, and he was declared by the people of Dexter, and by the press of the country, to have been a martyr to his fidelity. About a year afterward the officers of the institution claimed that they had discovered that Barron was a defaulter, and that the books showed that fact. A good deal of unfavorable comment was aroused, and the prosecuting officials severely censured. Nothing effective came of the affair, however. Since then the bank officers have had an expert in book-keeping at work, and it is asserted that indubitable evidence has been discovered that Barron was a defaulter to the amount of \$4,796.82, and Barron's estate is to be sued for the amount. The case is one of the strangest in criminal history. Barron has been lauded to the skies, contributions raised for his family, and a memorial church erected in honor of the fidelity which it was believed he had exhibited. It is no easy matter to destroy this opinion of the public; still, if it is erroneous, if the man was a thief, it should be known. But, was he a rascal?

The Elephant Disappearing.
Considerable interest attaches to a question which has just been put by a Sheffield worker in ivory. He desires to know whether elephants shed their tusks, as, if not, upward of 1,280 of these magnificent beasts must have been killed to supply his manufactory alone with ivory used last year. The answer to his query is unfortunately that before the tusks can be obtained an elephant must be slaughtered, and herein is found a subject for very serious reflection. Numerous still in Ceylon, though by no means so plentiful as they were a few years ago, and without doubt existing also in large numbers in certain parts of Africa, the elephant is, however, rapidly disappearing. As a beast of burden he is unrivaled for strength, endurance and intelligence, and the services he renders in times of war, as well as peace, would alone more than reward a great effort on his behalf. Quite apart from the fact that when he goes the supply of ivory ceases, too, there is also the grave consideration of his loss as a means of locomotion and transport. It is well known that he does not breed in captivity, and it is, therefore, only in a wild state that the species can be preserved. The destruction of more than 1,200 of his kind for one knife-making firm implies a huge and serious waste.

A Suggestion for Whist Players.
In his new book on "Whist," Cavendish gives an admirable method of shutting up a nuisance who is to be met with at three tables out of four. This is the "If you had" partner, who, after every hand, informs you that "If you had done so and so, we should have made so and so." This is the remedy: "My favorite retort to him is to ask if he has ever heard the story of 'your uncle and your aunt?' If he has, he does not want to hear it again, and is silent. If he has not, and innocently falls into the trap by expressing a desire to hear it, I say, in a solemn voice: 'If your aunt had been a man she would have been your uncle.'—London Truth.

SABBATH READING.

The Word.
Voice of the Holy Spirit, making known
Man to himself, a witness swift and sure;
Warning, approving, true, and wise, and pure,
Counsel and guidance that misleadeth none!
By Thee the mystery of life is read;
The picture-writing of the world's gray seers,
The myths and parables of the primal years,
Whose letter kills, by Thee interpreted
Take healthful meanings fitted to our needs;
And, in the soul's vernacular, express
The common law of simple righteousness.
Hatred of cant and doubt of human creeds
May well be felt; the unpardonable sin
Is to deny the Word of God within!
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

How Martin Luther Was Cured.

Ordinarily the great reformer Luther was less liable to doubts and gloom of spirit than his friend Melancthon. But he was a man of terrible impetuosity; and when he did fall into a fit of darkness he drove all before him.

At one time, when danger threatened, and nothing seemed to prosper in the mighty work he was doing, he became so despondent that his friends were alarmed. He did not sit and mope as other men do when they are melancholy, for Luther was not one of the silent kind.

It was this fact that made his mood dreadful. He was like a strong steed running with a broken rein. His strange actions and bitter words led some to fear that his great labors and burdens had shaken his reason.

His fellow-reformers and his best friends (some of them rich and powerful ones) shook their heads and said, "We must get Doctor Martin out of the way. He needs rest. Who knows but he'll say or do something to wreck the whole cause?"

This time, however, they were puzzled to know how to manage it. Once they had shut him up a year in Wartburg Castle to save his own life. It seemed absurd enough to think of shutting up Luther to save the reformation. But they must do something. It was hardly safe now, as it usually had been, to let him alone till his grand faith worked itself out of its eclipse.

Finally they concluded to try a method common among the old prophets, who often taught and rebuked great men by enigmas and parables. Luther's wife, the good and gentle Catherine Bora, was taken into confidence, and her love and solicitude for him made her, no doubt, the best person who could have been chosen to administer medicine to the gloomy man's mind.

The next time Luther went to his house, he found it silent. To miss his welcome at the door was a surprise to him, and changed the current of his thoughts a little. Men in sour humors will say there is nothing bright, but they never like to be taken at their word.

He went through the rooms seeing no one, till he reached the parlor, and there his wife sat dressed in deep mourning, and weeping as if her heart would break.

"Why, Kate, what is the matter?" asked Luther, now thoroughly startled.

No answer but sobs and tears. "Is the baby dead?" thinking of his youngest child, who had been ailing.

"No—worse than that—a great deal worse—I thought you knew," and then a fresh burst of tears.

"Kate—wife! what in the world can you mean? Tell me quick!" exclaimed the astonished reformer.

"O husband, hasn't the awful news reached you? Haven't you heard that our heavenly Father is dead, and His cause in the world has all gone to ruin?"

The horrified expression on Luther's face changed at once. He stood a moment looking at his wife, and then he began to shake with laughter. He laughed as loud, and as long, and as heartily, as he had ever laughed in his life—and that is saying much, for naturally Martin was a very merry-hearted man.

"Ah, Kate, Kate, my good wife," he said presently, "I read your riddle. God is not dead, but I have acted as though He were. You have taught me a good lesson."

And Martin Luther never forgot the lesson his wife taught him, when she showed him his black fancies in their own absurd funeral dress.

The Second Commandment.

The second commandment not only forbids worshipping graven images, but it forbids making them. At the time when the commandment was given the tendency to the worship of images was so strong that even the making of them could not be allowed. That danger having passed away from us, the prohibition has passed away for us, for the divine precepts are not arbitrary, but reasonable. When a dangerous road has been repaired, the sign, "No passing here," is taken away. So we read the commandment, "Thou shalt not make any graven image;" we respond, "Lord, incline our hearts to keep this law;" and we fill our houses with statuary. The spirit of the law has passed into other forms, prohibiting idols of the imagination, idols of the intellect, especially all religious views, practices, notions and doctrines that are unworthy of God, or dishonorable to Him.—Dr. J. M. Whiton.

Resurrection.

We believe that Christ was not only buried, but rose from the dead the third day. He rose with a material body identical in a true sense with the body as it was before He died, and yet omnipotently changed to incorruptibility and power, and fitted for the fullness of the Spirit and a state of glory. We believe that Christ will come again the second time in that very resurrection body, and raise up His people with a like literal body of incorruptibility

and power, controlled by the Spirit and fitted to the final state. "We look for the Savior, the Lord Jesus Christ, who shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body." The fall of man brought ruin to body as well as soul. Salvation is not complete till body, as well as soul, is redeemed.—Church Helper.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

It is estimated that over 1,000 deer were killed Alpena county alone.

A COMPANY is being formed in Bay City, for the purpose of manufacturing paper from prairie grass.

At the rate copper is being forwarded from Marquette by rail there bids fair to be but a small accumulation for the boats next spring.

THREE large red foxes, which for some time past have been gorging themselves on Leoni poultry, were lately caught by John Ramsdell.

THE Calhoun county Supervisors have decided to submit the question of erecting a new jail, at an expense of \$25,000, to the people at the spring election.

THE annual meeting of the executive committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society will be held at the Michigan Exchange, Detroit, on the 12th of January.

THE twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held last week at the capital, with many prominent teachers present from all parts of the State.

THE bursting of a flue of a locomotive on the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad, three miles west of Battle Creek, killed Fireman Fralick and seriously scalded Engineer Burrell and Brakeman Strong.

At Big Rapids, in this State, John Gratton and Frank Tanner got into a quarrel in a saloon about some raffle-tickets, and Gratton followed Tanner and stabbed him several times, inflicting wounds from which death resulted.

DR. WILLIAM BRONSON died suddenly one morning last week, it is supposed of heart disease. He retired as well as usual the night before. He was a graduate of several European colleges, and had lived there many years.

On going to the barn one morning last week D. B. Harrington was somewhat surprised at not finding his horse. After diligent search, he chanced to go up stairs and there he found his horse comfortably quartered in the hay-loft. With some assistance the horse fell down stairs and landed at the bottom without even being bruised.

MRS. LUCY KARNEY, an old colored lady, died recently in Lansing, at the residence of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Reeves, after having attained the age of 117 years 11 months and 27 days. She was born at Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J., Jan. 2, 1762, and was a slave for fifty-five years. She was not a nurse to George Washington, but remembered distinctly to have seen the General after the battle of Monmouth and on several other occasions.

A CASE of peculiar interest, out of which recently sprung a suit without any precedent in American jurisprudence, is now on the docket of the United States Circuit Court at Detroit, being the suit of Ephraim S. Johnson, of New York, to recover title to 940 acres of land in Genesee county, Mich., entered by his father in 1838 and wrongfully sold in 1849 by Elijah Stanton, as guardian for the minor heirs of the elder Johnson, then deceased.

THE log product of the streams in the Saginaw district shows as follows for 1879, with comparisons:

Year.	Feet.
1875	684,843,701
1876	572,299,472
1877	651,597,946
1878	558,979,674
1879	779,514,786

Logs held back at present and in boom, 137,651,320 feet hauled to Saginaw mills by rail, 19,495,959 feet; manufactured lumber at inland points in the district, 100,000,000 feet, making a grand total for 1879 of 1,036,061,106 feet.

State Auditor's Report.

The receipts of the State from all sources during the year, as shown by the report of the Auditor General, amount to \$2,225,812.77, and the disbursements for all purposes for the same period were \$2,019,885.59. The receipts exceed the disbursements by \$215,927.18. The balance in the treasury Sept. 30, 1878, was \$400,340.35, and on Sept. 30, 1879, \$606,267.53. The bonded debt has been reduced during the year \$46,000. The outstanding bonded indebtedness is \$913,149.97. Of this amount only \$890,000 is interest-bearing, which is payable through the sinking fund, and in this sinking fund is \$904,020.18. The State is practically out of debt, for if the bonds could be purchased at a reasonable premium they would all be retired at once. The amounts received by the several classes of State institutions during the year are shown by the following. The receipts for the year were:

Educational—	
From State Treasurer.....	\$228,802.32
From other sources.....	98,029.52
Total.....	\$326,831.84
For Asylums—	
From State treasury.....	\$170,629.29
From other sources.....	153,313.36
Total.....	\$323,942.65
For Reformatories—	
From State treasury.....	\$194,904.84
From other sources.....	105,770.42
Total.....	\$300,675.26
For Miscellaneous—	
From State treasury.....	\$49,500.00
From other sources.....	43,139.42
Total.....	\$92,639.42
Total receipts.....	\$1,044,218.97

The amount disbursed by the institutions by classes were as follows:

Educational—	
Current expenses.....	\$222,658.51
Building and special.....	68,839.19
Total.....	\$291,047.70
For Asylums—	
Current expenses.....	\$254,439.60
Building and special.....	63,815.70
Total.....	\$318,117.56
Reformatories—	
Current expenses.....	\$224,799.48
Building and special.....	39,948.03
Total.....	\$274,757.51
Miscellaneous—	
Current expenses.....	\$66,600.30
Building and special.....	23,000.00
Total.....	\$89,600.30
Total disbursements.....	\$979,513.37

The Auditor deals a light blow to the advocates of the system of paying every class of bills from the State treasury. The payments for the support of insane, conveying convicts to State prisons, etc., are given by counties that have received the benefits, and the entire amount is apportioned to the several counties, so that the amount paid in State tax in each county appears to illustrate the fairness of this plan. One county pays in State tax \$8,580.89, and receives as an offset \$1,983.42. The usual \$300 has been received during the year under act 226, laws of 1875. "This would indicate that but one person had traveled in Michigan during the entire year soliciting orders for liquors to be shipped into this State by a person, copartnership, association or corporation not resident in this State. Is not this law a farce?" The gentlemen who operate under act 228, laws of 1875, as amended by act 197, laws of 1877, make a far better showing, viz: Under this law there were 122 manufactories, 66 wholesale and 4,015 retail dealers. The tax paid by the manufacturers was \$7,822.36. The tax paid by the wholesale dealers was \$18,783.51. The tax paid by the retail dealers was \$351,910.38. Total tax paid by all, \$373,416.25. Amount of interest paid, \$1,072.93. Tax and interest paid, \$374,489.68. Amount of uncollected tax, \$35,545.61. This class of liquor tax is not paid to the State treasury.

Statistics of the Presidency.

The following is an analysis of the occupancy of the Presidential office from the organization of the Government under the Federal constitution to the end of the present term, showing the length of service of the incumbents and the States of which they were residents:

It will be seen that the Eastern States elected three of their citizens to that high position, serving one term each. The Middle States elected two and inherited a fraction of a term by the demise of a Southern President. The Western States elected four, who, if death had not interposed, would have held the office twenty-four years, but by the decease of two early in the terms for which they were chosen a Virginian and a Tennessean reduced the period nearly eight years. The Southwestern States elected three, whose service, with nearly a full term by another inheritor, made over seventeen years.

The scepter departed from the Southern States proper when Jackson, who was more of a Western than a Southern man, was elected, but it had its rule in the chief magistracy for more than thirty-six years—every incumbent being a Virginian!

Assuming that the Eastern and Middle States bear a similar relation to each other, politically, as that of the Western and Southwestern, the latter have been the most favored and have had the President for more than thirty-three years, while the former aggregate not quite twenty-three. So, too, the Western States exceed the Eastern—sixteen to twelve. Strangely enough, the two largest States of both the other localities are the only ones favored—New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio and Illinois.

Southern States.	States.	Dates.	Ys.	Mo.
George Washington.....	Virginia.....	1789-1797	8	..
Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	1801-1809	8	..
James Madison.....	Virginia.....	1809-1817	8	..
James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	1817-1825	8	..
John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	1841-1845	3	11
Southwestern States.				
Andrew Jackson.....	Tenn.....	1829-1837	8	..
James Knox Polk.....	Tenn.....	1845-1849	4	..
Zachary Taylor.....	Louisiana.....	1849-1850	1	4
Andrew Johnson.....	Tenn.....	1865-1869	3	11
Western States.				
Wm. Henry Harrison.....	Ohio.....	1841-1841	1	..
Abraham Lincoln.....	Illinois.....	1861-1865	4	..
Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	1869-1877	8	..
Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Ohio.....	1877-1881	4	..
Middle States.				
Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	1837-1841	4	..
Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	1850-1853	2	8
James Buchanan.....	Penn.....	1857-1861	4	..
Eastern States.				
John Adams.....	Mass.....	1797-1801	4	..
John Quincy Adams.....	Mass.....	1825-1829	4	..
Franklin Pierce.....	N. H.....	1853-1857	4	..
Total.....			32	..
RECAPITULATION.				
Middle and Eastern States.....			22	8
Western and Southwestern States.....			23	5
Southern States.....			35	11
Total.....			92	..

*Elected Vice President.

Schurz's Pitchforks.

As an example of the distinguished manner in which Indian matters are managed from Washington, it is appropriate to mention the fact that a single shipment of 1,200 pitchforks was made to the Santee Indians. As the entire Santee band at the agency does not number over 600, the people will realize the extreme generosity which the Commissioner exhibits in his dealings with these people. Through the liberality of Hayt every Santee buck, squaw and papoose will be given two pitchforks with which to make their hay. When they are using one the other can be hung in the parlor over the piano, and when the head of the family calls his flock about him for morning prayers he can point to it as typical of the goodness of this Government, and comment upon the strong resemblance which exists between the pitchfork and Carl Schurz, the lesser great father.—Yankton Press.

Notings.

Our public schools opened again on Monday.

The Board of Supervisors is in session this week.

The winter term of Hope College commenced on Tuesday last.

The past week was the week of prayer, and the church bells were ringing every evening.

Mrs. Capt. B. Van Rijn, who has been dangerously ill for the past two weeks, is slightly improving.

The slating of the roof on the new school house is finished, and the carpenters are now busy enclosing the cupola.

We have just received at this office a new and beautiful assortment of job type. Now is the time for our merchants to get nice work.

Some of our sidewalks are being repaired on twelfth street and eighth street, all of which is commendable, but there are quite a number more that need it just as much.

Rev. A. Krickard, of Grand Rapids, has returned from a trip to the new contemplated colony of Hollanders in North Carolina, and reports that he is highly pleased with the prospect.

A fire broke out in one of the out-houses of Mr. W. H. Elferdink, on the corner of Fifteenth and River streets. By hard work the neighbors extinguished the flames, and the damage is not very heavy.

A TELEGRAM from Grand Rapids announces that Mr. Chas. Schumacher, traveling agent for John Caulfield, wholesale grocer, has disappeared, and it is reported that he has taken considerable money with him belonging to his employer. We shall not believe this report until it is verified.

A few weeks ago we saw it announced in one of the Grand Haven papers that Mr. W. H. Parks, of this city, was about to leave here and make his home in Grand Haven. This is not so. We have authority from Mr. Parks to deny this, and are glad to announce that he is well pleased with this city.

Now here is something new. Messrs. Van Slooten & Tromp, utilize their steam threshing power in winter to saw lumber. Mr. Arnold de Feyter has just finished putting up a small mill for the above parties. The mill is located about 7 miles from the city—a little east of the old "Vijn mill" place. This can really be called cute.

At a session of the Common Council on Tuesday last, the committee on streets and bridges reported verbally that the township highway commissioner wanted \$50 given by the city together with \$50 by the township to build a good bridge across the brook on Sixteenth street, between Land street and the cemetery, in the place of the poor one which was washed away a few days ago.

Rev. R. Pieters, pastor of the First Reformed church, was operated on by Dr. De Camp, of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday last, assisted by a number of physicians from this city and surrounding villages. The ravages of the complaint from which Rev. Pieters is suffering, and which make operations of more and more frequent occurrence, keep his congregation and friends in constant anxiety about his physical welfare.

The *Grandinet* of this week contains an article entitled "Natuur Kinderen," (children of nature) and proceeds to give the young men, who went around serenading some of their friends on New Year's eve, a gentle chastisement with his pen. One of the boys, who were arrested, was tried before Justice Post on Thursday afternoon, and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" to the charge of "disturbing the peace." The history of this trial is the best answer we can make to the above mentioned article. Messrs. R. K. Heald and J. Kuite were attorneys for the defense. Perhaps the editor of the *Grandinet* meant something by calling these boys "children of nature." Perhaps he meant that they were barbarians—or else they needed shaving or hair-cutting.

The *Allegan Democrat* appears on our table rejuvenated. It commences anew with a new series, volume 1, No. 1, and a new dress. It appears nice, we like the appearance of the new, much better than the old, *Democrat*. It seems to stick to the Greenback party. This move is an enigma to us (speaking from a business point of view). Its insides are patent; this is sensible. No country office can afford to put the editorial labor on those four pages, such as is now done by an able corps of editors; and no country office can improve on the make-up or the presswork—not even the *Allegan Journal*, which we have always pronounced the best executed country paper in the State. The *Democrat* now appears under the names of D. H. Waters & Geo. Scales. We wish the new firm success.

Mr. Jno. Herold, of Grand Rapids, is in town on a visit.

Mr. H. M. Ferry left again for Detroit, after spending part of the holidays at home.

THERE are more men now employed at the Remington armory at Ilion, N. Y. than at any time in the past five years.

CONGRESS is asked to appropriate \$100,000, more or less, to make Grand river navigable from Lake Michigan to Grand Rapids.

ONE hundred thousand needles are stamped and bored in a day of ten hours by a new machine just perfected in Westphalia, Conn.

OUR grain dealers still pay \$1.25 for wheat, and our grocers pay 17 cents for butter, 15 cents for eggs, and 40 cents for potatoes. Flour sells at \$6.65 pr. brl, and at \$3.33 pr. 100 lbs.

QUITE a number of subscriptions have expired with the 1st inst., and several more will expire in three weeks. Now don't forget to come and see us if you want to take advantage of the advance rate.

THE following officers were elected last week, and installed on Tuesday last, at Holland city lodge, No. 192, I. O. O. F.: H. Dangremont, N. G.; J. Hummel, V. G.; R. A. Schouten, Rec. Sec.; J. Kramer, Fin. Sec.; B. P. Higgins, Treas. Past Grand M. Harrington was chosen representative to the Grand lodge.

"THE Acme Library of History," as announced by the American Book Exchange, New York, is initiated by a handy and handsome edition of "Millman's Gibbon's Rome," in five volumes, for the small price of \$2.50, complete, neatly bound in cloth. Volume one is just ready, two more are to appear in December, and two in January.

ANOTHER old settler has passed away. Mr. J. Slag, Sr., died on Thursday morning at the age of 86 years. For some time past he has been boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Oostema, Mrs. Oostema being his youngest daughter, and a few days ago while he was strolling along, he slipped and fell on the icy sidewalk, he has since complained of pain in the breast, grew worse, and died as noted above.

THE New Harris & Smith Safety Lamps are made in all styles—hand lamps, table lamps, bracket lamps and hanging lamps. They can also be used on gas fixtures. They all have the safety features and are the most convenient lamps in many ways, especially in extinguishing, which can be done without turning down the wick or blowing down the chimney. For Sale by P. & A. Steketee.

AT New Orleans a fleet of forty vessels cleared last week, of which twenty-two were steamships. The cargoes of these vessels were worth about \$6,000,000. The exports of wheat from New Orleans since Sept. 1 have been 1,976,595 bushels, against 977,785 last year. The flour trade of that city shows a decrease for the year, the receipts since Sept. 1 being 179,751 bbls, against 319,881, for the previous year.

GREAT credit is due Messrs. Chas. J. Pfaff and Maj. Safford for the efficient manner in which they had the county grounds graded and cleaned up, trees set out, out-houses of the jail repaired, and repairs made in the court house. The gentlemen were authorized by the Board of Supervisors, at the October session, to have this work done, and nobly have they performed their duty. Whatever the enemies of Mr. Pfaff may say, it is a noteworthy fact that no "grass will grow under his feet" as long as he has a duty to perform, and if Mr. Pfaff could only lend a little of his energy to the grandmother of the *Herald*, Grand Haven would be able to boast of a live Republican paper and a prosperous office.

THE following agrees so exactly with what we expected to hear, that we clip it from the *Lake Shore Commercial*: "The following is an extract from a letter, under date of Dec. 20th., received by Mr. Corner of Ganges, from J. M. Kingwell, a prominent commission man of Chicago. Mr. Kingwell says: 'In regard to Mr. Ronayne, the dead beat, Mr. Williams, who was treasurer of the Odd Fellow's lodge in Chicago, in which Ronayne had been initiated, says that he [Mr. Ronayne] wanted to take the degrees, and asked Williams to lend him the money to do so. Mr. Williams gave him the money. Ronayne was balloted for and rejected. When informed of the fact he went off mad, with Williams, money in his pocket, probably to get drunk upon it as Mr. Williams says he often does, and from that day to this he has never paid one cent of it, or rather to the time I talked with him about it, which is since I saw you. Yours truly, J. M. KINGWELL.

This is the real footing occupied by this moral reformer (?) Ronayne, and only bears out our estimate of him at the time he tried to reform the masons of Saugatuck." That is the kind of man some people pin their faith to in this community.

SINCE Sunday morning the weather has been like spring.

OVER one thousand cheese factories are operated in the State of New York.

MR. C. F. Wasson has sold his interest in the Lake Shore Commercial to Mrs. Woodhull, who is now sole owner.

THE cotton factories of Atlanta, Ga., have more orders than they can fill. They are paying dividends of twenty-eight per cent.

FOR the first time in many months the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Company are paying their employees in cash, instead of scrip.

THE American demand for British iron has diminished recently. One year ago 251 furnaces in America were in operation; now 337 are running.

THE friendly station agent at the Grand Haven railroad depot, Mr. Baumgartel, will leave that station to engage in the service of the Chicago and West Michigan railroad company in this city.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the post-office at Holland, Mich., Jan. 8, 1880: Duane Smith, C. G. Sundgruft, H. Poshman, Nellie Morse, Mrs. J. M. Spring, Mrs. Anderson Blake, Miss N. Farnham, Nancy Adams, Hattie Groutt. WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

OVER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS.—For over 34 years Pettit's American Eye Salve has been before the public, the sales have increased from a few hundred boxes to millions, it is the "King" of patent medicines, if your eyes have failed you, try it. Sold by T. E. Annis & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries, Holland, Mich.

A Minister relates his experience thus:—I take pleasure in adding to your many testimonials, that last Thursday (Thanksgiving Day), not being able to preach on account of Rheumatic pains in the shoulder, I bought a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which, after using several times, relieved me wonderfully.

DR. B. PICK, Rochester, New York.

THE agricultural prosperity of 1879 is wonderful. The cotton crop is larger by half a million bales than ever before; the tobacco crop is 12,000,000 pounds greater, and the sugar crop exceeds by some 200,000 hogsheads all previous yields. The excess of products over the crops of any previous year is 20,000,000 bushels of wheat and from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of corn.

DR. Robert B. Best, whose contemplated departure we made mention of in our last issue, surprised most all his friends in this city by taking with him one of our best looking young ladies. The Doctor had everything arranged, and a little before train time he was married to Miss Addie Dimick, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 6th, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Joslin, by Rev. D. Van Pelt, pastor of the Second Reformed church. The happy pair will stop a few days in Canada, and from there proceed to New York city. Our best wishes go with them.

GRAND HAVEN ITEMS.

THE schooner Evaline, owned by Capt. Quail, is receiving thorough repairs.

Rev. van der Kreeke, of Boston, has declined the call of the Second Reformed Church.

OUR popular citizen, Capt. Vanderhoef, of the prop. D. Cutler, also alderman of the 3d Ward, is quite ill.

OUR fishermen are having fine catches of whitefish and trout during the mild weather, which sells readily at 6 cents per pound.

THE new horse hose cart will soon be ready for use. It is said to be one of the finest in Western Michigan, and a credit to the city.

OUR enterprising city engineer, H. C. Sanford, has connected his engine house with the office of the chief engineer, A. L. Holmes, by a wire. It is said to work admirably.

THE bridge between Grand Haven and Spring Lake had a narrow escape on account of the heavy blockade of ice against its abutments. It is now considered the danger is past.

THE heavy rains throughout this section of the country begins to show its effect—logs, ties, piles, etc., are coming down the Grand River in great numbers, and going out into Lake Michigan.

WHITE & FRIANT have succeeded in running the logs, which broke loose from C. C. Comstock's boom at Grand Rapids, into the Grand River boom, thereby saving what might have been a considerable loss.

THE Board of Health has ordered that friends and relatives of persons buried in the Old Cemetery (so-called), opposite the Court House Square, remove the same to the new cemetery before the 1st day of March, 1880. After that date it will be changed into a City Park.

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

Having quite a large stock of winter goods on hand, which we do not wish to carry over, and in order to make room for spring purchases we offer the balance of our

CLOAKS AT COST!

Beaver Shawls AT COST!

F::U::R::S AT COST!

BLANKETS AT COST!

Beaver Cloths AND Cloakings AT COST!

FLANNEL UNDERWEAR AT COST!

WOOLEN HOSIERY AT COST!

In fact, everything in the way of winter goods will be marked down to actual cost, and as everything in the shape of woolen goods is advancing, it will pay those in want of the above named goods to take advantage of this sale, which will commence on **MONDAY, JAN. 5th.**

F. W. WURZBURG,
Corner Canal and Bronson,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by the influence of the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Diminution of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Druggists are too much preoccupied in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of rescuing and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and soon whom quackery has rendered helpless and ruined big (and). The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes, No. 1, (enough to last a month), \$5; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases), \$8; No. 3, (sufficient over three months, will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases), \$7. Sent by mail, sealed, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany each BOX. Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the HARRIS REMEDY CO. MEDICAL CHEMISTS. Market and 6th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Joslin & Breyman,



Watchmakers & Jewelers,

DEALERS IN Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Fancy Goods.



ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.

Full Line of Gold Pens.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.

HOLLAND, March 24, 1878. 6-17.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT, BONEY CARPENTER, Prop'r.

This is at present the most popular OYSTER HOUSE IN THE CITY OF GRAND RAPIDS, Nos. 12 and 14 Canal Street, Opposite Sweet's Hotel.

You will find all GAME in their season, and every effort will be made to make you feel AT HOME, and to minister to your wants with kindness and alacrity.

FINE LIQUORS and CIGARS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Regular Meals only 25 cts.

I have opened a branch place in the basement formerly occupied by the well-known firm of Crosby Brothers, on the corner of Monroe and Tonia sts. 34-17

FIRST WARD DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten, PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars, Writing Material, Saus, And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors, (for Medicinal use only.)

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-17

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infants' shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear.

—O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1877. E. HEROLD.

JUST RECEIVED

AT THE

MILLINERY STORE

OF

E. F. METZ & SISTER,

A LARGE AND

COMPLETE FALL STOCK

OF

HATS, BONNETS,

FEATHERS,

RUSSIAS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS.

Warner's Health Preserving Corsets.

Hair-Dressing done, and Switches made to order. Call in and see our selections. We shall deem it a pleasure to show our goods. 31-3mo. E. F. METZ & SISTER.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR

Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice. 38-17 WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

BY C. L. MARION.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

We were tired of boarding, my
and I; had been tired of it

reeze, which should always want
ough it.

What a disappointment! There was no house in looking at a house so far from the depot.

She came and looked in the portemonnaie as I held it open, one of the

one or more of them were large givers. F

U. S. MARSHAL, 227 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

194

If a building is constructed for the purpose it should be made like an ice house, so that the temperature will be as uniform as possible.

Apply to H. D. POST,
Holland, Mich.

Brewery.
Come and see us.
Grand Rapids, Dec. 1, 1879.

FREY BROTHERS.
43 3m.

WM. G. FARGO, Pres't.
OTTO BREYMAN, Local Agent,
Holland, Mich

SCRAPBOOKS—all kinds.
We sell five quires of Good Note Paper for 2 cents!
38-1f. H. D. Post.